

The National Republican.

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 THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
 Washington, D. C.

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Amusements.
 NATIONAL.—The Black Crook.
 FORD'S.—King Lear.
 DIME THEATRE.—Matinee and evening performance. COMIQUE.—The World.

Auction Sales.
 TO-DAY.
 BY DUNCANSON BROS.—At 711 Seventh st. N. W., at 11 a. m., large assortment of coffins, caskets, &c.; also two horses, wagons, and harness.
 BY H. K. FULTON.—Auction sale of forfeited pledges.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1883.

The \$803,470.37 Job.

The above are the exact figures taken from the treasury by the job which Reformer Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, originated and carried through. His paper was the principal sharer in the grab. Mr. Smith, after six weeks' silence, now claims that it was in the interest of increased postal facilities. This is the same answer made by the participants in "the star route conspiracy." Mr. Smith now says he is willing to have the whole matter investigated. When he prints in his paper a copy of his letter addressed to any member of the next house demanding an investigation THE REPUBLICAN will believe he is in earnest. His talk about the suppression of records and documents is baby talk. Congress has power, not only to get the papers, but also the statements under oath of the officers knowing all the facts.

Eight hundred and three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents is a big grab. We hope good Mr. Smith will be able, with the aid of a congressional committee, to explain it away—to the satisfaction of honest people.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BRADFORD, of Alabama, died yesterday.

AMERICA was well represented in the awards made at the International Fisheries exhibition.

THE CUT in the railroad freight tariff in the west still continues, with no immediate prospect of ending.

SIX THOUSAND unlicensed dogs make night hideous in Washington. Who can wonder at pauperism and crime?

THE PRESIDENT has designated Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving.

FIVE men were blown to atoms by an explosion of dynamite, near Brook tunnel, about sixty miles west of Cumberland, yesterday morning.

A CRIMINAL trial, just concluded in Cumberland, Md., has led to the discovery of a gigantic horse stealing organization, with branches in several states.

A SUICIDAL rage appears to have struck the city, several attempts at self-murder having been made during the past two days. The mania has not attacked any of the first citizens as yet.

HON. JAMES LAWRENCE BARTOL, chief judge of the Maryland court of appeals, has forwarded his letter of resignation to Gov. Hamilton. His successor will be chosen at the coming state election.

CARDINAL HENRI-MARIE GASTON DE BONNECHOSE, archbishop of Rouen, is dead. He was aged 83, and has been for a half century one of the noted divines of the Catholic church in France.

GOV. CAMERON addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in Alexandria Saturday night, in the course of which he took occasion to address some very plain language to willful and malicious liars, who have been industriously misrepresenting him. The governor is confident that the coalition victory of 1881 will be repeated, and that the coalition party will have a handsome working majority in the next legislature.

SECRETARY CHANDLER's letter to Commodore Mayo, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, completely disposes of the charges made by ex-Congressman Dezenhoff in the interests of the bourbon democracy. "Dezy" should demand his pay for the dirty work he has been doing for the democratic party and subsidy. The closing portion of Secretary Chandler's letter is emphatic notice to Commodore Mayo that he will be held to a very rigid responsibility for the proper management of the Norfolk navy yard.

Those who may have doubts about the authenticity of the stories of outrages on colored people in the south would do well to give Hon. Emory Smith's communication to the department of justice, published in another column, their prayerful and careful consideration. Mr. Speer gives a synopsis of a portion of the testimony upon which eight members of a Georgia kluksau gang have been convicted of crimes that would disgrace the barbarian of Central Africa.

Is another column we print an interview with Mr. R. A. Elmer, second assistant postmaster general, which is a complete answer to Mr. C. Emory Smith's childish talk about the suppression of records and documents relating to the grab which he originated and

carried through a department of the government at a cost of over \$800,000. Mr. Elmer is the officer in charge of the transportation of mails, and at all times knows what he is talking about. If Mr. Smith is very anxious for a complete history of the mail-revenue scheme he will accept Mr. Elmer's proposition.

No Democratic Guardianship Required.
 The New York Sun, in an editorial on "Mahoneism," exhibits some of that tender solicitude for the welfare of the republican party which, as we have recently remarked, has long been a prominent feature in democratic newspapers. The Sun is one of those cheerful, or, as we might say, chirrupy papers, which appear to imagine that they are always addressing a large audience of republican fools. "For every vote gained in Virginia," says our solar contemporary, "the republicans have lost at least ten in the north." How bad the Sun must feel. It is a good democratic paper, and yet it gets up a long article, full of mourning, because the republicans are pursuing a course so harmful to them. Is it not rather cheeky in the Sun to ask republicans to believe that it sorrows over their misfortunes? Isn't it plain to everybody who is not a natural born fool that if the republicans were really hurting themselves by defeating the bourbons in Virginia, the Sun would be perfectly delighted? And isn't it equally plain that it cannot possibly hurt the republicans to beat the democrats anywhere? Be assured, Mr. Dana, that the republicans will go right on defeating your Virginia friends, without any fear of wounding the feelings of good northern republicans. We are going to take a good deal of pains to lose every republican vote which can only be saved by betraying Virginia to the old bourbon democracy. We will beat your friends in Virginia, and that will enable us to beat your friends in other southern states. If we cannot make any headway in the south we shall not need any votes in the north. The northern republicans who are in earnest in their desire to prevent a bourbon restoration will not fraternize with those northern republicans who make the support of bourbonism in Virginia and the south generally the price of their allegiance to our party. If by their treachery the brave and patriotic Mahone, with his readjuster followers and republican allies, could be delivered over to the prescriptive and reactionary bourbons, and if, thereby, the southern electoral vote should be made solid for the democracy, true northern republicans would laugh at the calamity and mock when the fear came of the false republicans who had so stultified themselves and betrayed their cause. But never shall the Sun that morning see. The bourbon jockeys are cheating their northern friends and themselves alike. They hope against hope. The Old Dominion will not go backward. Three times has she beaten the blatant, boasting, bragging bours. Next Tuesday we'll show them a fourth defeat, and all in despite of the democratic Sun's fears that such a result will hurt the republican party. The republican party will not go. It is on the witness stand, while the democratic party is in the prisoner's dock. The Sun's stale and stereotyped stupidities about "bourses" and "machines" and "repudiation" in Virginia are not worth answering, because every reader knows they are mere claptrap and very threadbare at that.

Gen. Rosecrans' Absurd Denial.
 "The writer came to me," said he, "when I was unwell, and I would not submit to an interview, but told him, in reference to my campaign, that if he should read my official reports he would find there all I had to say or could say on the subject."—Cincinnati Interview with Gen. Rosecrans.

For a sick man Gen. Rosecrans managed to say a great deal on the occasions he would not submit to an interview, and it took him seven or eight hours, altogether, to say his little say. It is absurd for him to claim that he was not interviewed, and that he was not correctly reported. He has been exhibiting his sore too for years, and everybody who knows him personally is familiar with the appearance of the diseased member. The reporter who could build such a story as that published on Wednesday morning in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN out of his inner consciousness is possessed of talents that would bring him higher pay than he can get on a daily newspaper, and such talents would have been discovered and coined into cash long ago.

The general takes pains to disavow specifically that portion of the interview relating to Gen. Wood. Now, it is a fact that he has made a practice of denouncing Gen. Wood whenever he could get anybody to listen to him, and there is direct testimony that he has expressed the opinion within three or four weeks that Gen. Wood ought to have been shot. Inasmuch as he wrote Gen. Wood a letter over his own signature giving the lie direct to such charges it is little wonder that he tries to wriggle out of the predicament into which his reckless tongue has placed him. He may wriggle all he pleases, the interview will stand as genuine. The old-man-who-eats-his-own-words has involved himself in a maze of contradiction from which there is no escape.

TO-DAY comes up the notable suit of Hallet Kilbourn vs. John G. Thompson, sergeant at arms of the house of representatives, for damages for imprisonment as a contumacious witness in 1876. Mr. Kilbourn has waged a long and plucky contest against the arbitrary power of the house of representatives to imprison a citizen for refusing to disclose his business transactions with other citizens unless a basis is first laid therefor by showing that such transactions had some relation to the interests of the government or the vindication of violated law. He has secured a decision of the United States supreme court as to the question of rights, and the only question left is the measure of damages. On a previous trial he obtained a verdict for \$100,000. This was set aside as being excessive. Whatever may be the amount awarded him, none will deny that he has made a manly and resolute stand for the rights of the citizen against the mailed hand of arbitrary power.

Face the Democratic Record.
 Our morning contemporary recently went so far as to adopt Senator Voorhees's singular mistake concerning the record of democratic national conventions on the tariff. Under the caption of "A Mistake of Four Letters" it floundered around in a long editorial, from which we copy the following words:

About all the political capital there is left for the republicans resides in four letters of the democratic platform of 1880. The little word "only" at the end of the tariff clause in that document made possible the purchase of the presidency for Gen. Garfield. In a letter written Oct. 29, 1881, Senator Voorhees said, and said truly:

"The platform of 1880 (a tariff for revenue only) was a violent departure on the subject of the tariff, and has no precedent in the history of democratic platforms adopted in national conventions. I have examined them all. The declaration for a tariff for revenue only was never before made in a democratic national convention, and is a burlesque on common sense." We lost Indiana in the last three weeks of the campaign of 1880 on the "absurd issue" made by our platform on this subject."

Here we have Senator Voorhees's assurance that the national democratic platforms were all violently departed from in 1880 in the declaration for a tariff for revenue only. He has "examined them all," he tells us, and his vehement assertion that the tariff for revenue only was a new thing and a burlesque on common sense is indorsed as true by the Washington revenue tariff organ. That journal says that Mr. Voorhees "said truly" what we have above quoted.

We assert that the national democratic convention of 1876, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden, did declare in favor of this same burlesque on common sense. The words are as follows: "We demand that all CUSTOM HOUSE TAXATION shall be ONLY FOR REVENUE." That is plain. Mr. Tilden's platform. Tilden and Hendrick's platform. A tariff "only for revenue." And Senator Voorhees had examined all the platforms and did not discover the above. The Post knows all the democratic platforms by heart, and swears by the erroneous statement of the Indiana senator. "Only for revenue" says the platform of 1876, with Tilden as the candidate. "For revenue only" says the platform of 1880, with Hancock as the candidate. "If ye said 'come out of me house, McCarthy,' the court can't touch ye; but if ye said McCarthy come out of me house there's a pint in the la' may go hard with ye." So spake the Milesian counselor to his frightened client. It will require such an intellect as his to draw the fine distinction between that burlesque on common sense in 1880, a tariff for revenue only, and that solid chunk of Tildenian wisdom in 1876, a tariff only for revenue. The Post cannot rail the words out from the platform of 1876, which it says were never heard of until 1880. "The declaration for a tariff for revenue only was never before 1880 made in a democratic national convention," quoth Dan Voorhees. "Truly said," quoth the Post. Custom house taxation—i. e., a tariff "only for revenue"—had been the shibboleth of 1876, and

just twenty years before that the democratic national convention resolved that "the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world." We venture to suggest a re-examination of the national democratic platforms by democratic statesmen and editors. "Revenue only" and "only for revenue" seem to us very much the same sort of a tariff. If one is a burlesque on common sense, so is the other. Will the Post kindly correct its statement of the democratic record? Or is it ashamed of Mr. Tilden's tariff platform of 1876, reiterated by his friend Watterson in 1880?

AMUSEMENTS.
NATIONAL THEATRE.
 The "Black Crook," with all its gorgeousness of scenery and costume, with its ballet and specialty people, all under the supervision of the Kralffy brother to-night, presented at the National theatre to-night.
ROMA'S OPERA HOUSE.
 Mr. William E. Sheridan, an actor who has within the past few years made rapid strides in his profession, and in Australia especially was remarkably successful, will commence an engagement at Ford's opera house to-night, opening in Shakespeare's "Lear." It is a bold venture, but his impersonation of this character has been highly praised by the press of other cities. Mr. Sheridan will be supported by Miss Louise Davenport and a strong company.

NEW BOOKS.

IN AND ABOUT AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE: A GUIDE AND FRIEND.
 This is the title of a little handbook of 100 pages, printed at Aix-la-Chapelle for the author, James T. DuBois, United States consul. As to its contents, to use the author's words, "some of them were found in old guide books; many of its facts and fancies were gathered from chronicles hidden away in the dusty labyrinth of moss-grown cloisters; some were found in the charts and diplomas preserved in the treasure vaults of old cathedrals, and some came from the songs and legends which still live in the hearts of the people." The essay on Charlemagne, whose home and burial place was Aix-la-Chapelle, is a powerful piece of writing. The remainder of the book is descriptive, and a reading of it is like a journey among the scenes to which it is a guide. Mr. DuBois is a Washingtonian, and was formerly an editor of THE REPUBLICAN. Having served his government well at Aix-la-Chapelle, he goes to serve it in a new field, whither the good wishes of his fellow citizens of the capitol will attend him.

WORK FOR WOMEN. By GEORGE J. MANSON. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; Robert H. H. Washington, D. C., 50 cents.
 Mr. Manson has attempted in this, the latest of "Putnam's Handy Book Series of Things Worth Knowing," to give needed information to that class of young women, growing more numerous every year, who refuse or are unable to depend for a living upon the chances of catching a husband. For this purpose he has given quite complete information about the method and cost of learning eleven different means of livelihood. Brief notes are also given upon ten other methods of earning a living. The book is full of practical hints and encouragement for women brave enough to depend upon themselves.

HEALTH NOTES FOR STUDENTS. By BENJ. G. WILDER, M. D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; Robert H. H. Washington, D. C., 25 cents.

There is nothing particularly new in this little compendium of hygiene notes, but in this form they are conveniently consulted, and may do good if the students will consult them, which is doubtful. The notes are the basis of four lectures on hygiene which are annually delivered to the freshmen of Cornell university.

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM. A Survey of the Geography, Government, Literature, Social Life, and History of the Chinese Empire, and its Inhabitants, with Illustrations and a new map of the Empire. By R. WELLS WILLIAMS, Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature at Yale College. Washington: Brentano & Co.

The "Middle Kingdom" is not only the fullest and most authoritative account of the Chinese and their country that exists, but it is also the most readable. An important feature of the work is a large map of the Chinese empire from the best modern authorities, and is more complete and accurate than any map of the country hitherto published.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY. By BENJ. FRISMAN and JEROME H. HOWARD. Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati, O.; T. A. Whitaker, Washington, D. C., 25c.
 The work consists of a vocabulary of all useful words in the English language, with the proper phonographic outline, according to the authors' system, set opposite.

LITERARY NOTES.
 The Art Amateur for November gives a series of admirable drawings by Walter Crane of his superb frieze, illustrating Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor," recently painted by Mr. Crane for the Newport residence of Miss Catherine Wolfe. There is a profusion of hints and directions for art work, and the department of home decoration and furnishing is abundantly illustrated and filled with practical suggestions.

Capt. Mayne Reid, whose last story, "The Land of Fire," is to appear in St. Nicholas during the coming year, wrote as follows to the editor of the magazine a few weeks before his death:

"I have heard that you intend honoring me by a biographical sketch; and, furthermore, that I am to receive this honor at the hands of one of America's most celebrated, and justly celebrated, writers, Mr. Trowbridge. Will you kindly notify this gentleman that the only thing about myself I care to have recorded is my great love and reverence for the American people, and, above all, for the American youth, whom I regard with an affection warm and strong almost as a man would feel for his own children. I am told it is reciprocated; and this knowledge is much to me, as I am a full-compensated stranger in this country, which has been otherwise ill rewarded. Therefore, I trust he will tell my youthful clientele of America how much they are in my heart; and, moreover, how much I long to instruct them in a higher way than I have hitherto done by my pen. I have been writing for a long time, and have carefully written every word, but I have not been able to find it, I promise it shall be taken advantage of."

Mr. Trowbridge's biographical sketch appears in the November St. Nicholas, with a portrait of Mayne Reid.

Several new books have been received by A. Brentano & Co.:
 "Anti-Tobacco," by A. A. Livermore, with a lecture on tobacco by Rev. R. L. Carpenter, and on the use of tobacco by G. F. Witter, M. D.
 "Banned and Banned," a novel after the German model, by E. W. Lippert, with a preface by the author.

THAT \$800,000 JOB.

Assistant Postmaster General Elmer Corrects Some Misstatements of the Philadelphia Editor.

The Philadelphia Press a day or two ago contained an editorial from the pen of Charles Emory Smith, charging that some of the officials of the postoffice department at Washington were seeking to suppress the evidence and papers relating to the fraud connected with the putting on of the fast mail train between Philadelphia and Pittsburg at the instance of Mr. Smith. The Commercial Advertiser on Thursday contained a dispatch from its Washington correspondent embodying a statement from First Assistant Postmaster General Hutton, who exposed the unwarrantedness of the Press editorial. A reporter of the Commercial Advertiser called upon Gen. Elmer, second assistant postmaster general, at the Hoffman house to-day, and asked him about Mr. Smith's allegations regarding the suppression of evidence touching the reweighing of mails, in which Mr. Smith is mixed up.

Gen. Elmer was the officer of the department who did the work under the orders of Postmaster General James, and therefore knows the inside of the transaction.

In reply to the inquiry Gen. Elmer said he had seen the article in the Press of Wednesday, and it was now proper that he should say something. In his office all business relating to the railway mail service is transacted, and he is also the custodian of all papers relating to such service. A few days ago a representative of Mr. Smith called upon him in Washington, and asked for a document bearing date of December, 1877—a document which had no relation whatever to the case in question, and neither by law nor precedent touching it. He declined, as was his duty, to furnish this paper or any other, but made the general proposition that if the representative of Mr. Smith would bring a letter from him agreeing to publish the facts as he (Mr. Elmer) would state them, verified under oath if necessary, he would give the exact facts and tell the truth.

He would direct this story to two stenographers—one his own and the other to be furnished by Mr. Smith—so that no mistakes could be made, one stenographer being a check upon the other. "The offer," said Gen. Elmer, "has not been accepted up to the present time. If Mr. Smith is sincere in wanting all the facts so that the public can judge whether or not his (Smith's) connection with the transaction is straight, he can have them by accepting this offer."

Commercial Advertiser Editorial.
 Mr. C. E. Smith having professed a desire to get at the papers in the postoffice department relating to contracts for the reweighing of the mails, it will be seen by an inter-

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON WEATHER.
 When Elmer and Thurman go out together, Observers predict a change in the weather.

They tell that the dry will give way to the wet. And never has the prophecy failed them yet.

—E. A. Page.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.
 In a conversation Saturday Gov. Cameron said he had no objection, now that he had informed himself by an industrious canvass of the state, to state what he expected the readjusters will accomplish. They will not, he thought, be affected by the results of the Ohio election, or by the decision of the supreme court in the civil rights cases. He had not heard these subjects alluded to in all his campaigning. "As I have said before to you," he said, "the coalitionists will substantially repeat their victory of 1881. To be more definite, I will give you a brief outline of what our friends may expect to hear about us on the day after election. In the first congressional district we shall carry every county that we did in 1881. In the second district (Dezendorf) we carried in 1881 every county and every city except Portsmouth. We shall do the same now. In the third district (Richmond) we shall carry everything we carried in 1881, gain one member of the lower house, and have a fair chance of securing the only doubtful senatorial contest in the district, that between Wickham and Jones. In the fourth district (from which Gov. Cameron comes), in which I carried every town and county—and every precinct, I might add—we shall repeat our former triumph, which will involve the defeat of Senator Williams, who is known in our state as one of the 'Big Four.' In the fifth district we shall lose one county carried for me in 1881, and carry another in which we did not win, and which elects two members of the lower house. We shall also regain the senatorial district then carried off by Senator Hale, another one of the 'Big Four,' who in the last session opposed readjuster measures. In the sixth district, where we only carried three counties in 1881, we shall hold our own, repeating the results of that year. In the seventh district (Paul's) we may lose one county that we carried in 1881. In the eighth district we shall probably lose one delegate, but the chances are that we shall also gain two, making a net gain of one. In the ninth district we shall carry every county that we carried in 1881, except Washington (Fulkerson's county), in which there is a close contest."

"Looking at the situation from my point of view, I would say that the result will be that we shall gain the senate by a good working majority and the house by a majority of not less than 17. The popular majority in the state will be about 10,000. Last year we carried the state by about 5,000 majority."

Continuing, he said:

"There have been intimations of trouble at the polls. There will be none. The peace will be preserved and voters will be protected. Every man shall vote in peace and safety. It is a slander upon the people of Virginia to suggest anything else."

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota; Judge A. B. Carleton, of Indiana; J. R. Pettigrew, of Arkansas; Col. G. D. Godfrey, of Iowa, and Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, comprising the full board of Utah commissioners, have been in consultation upon the Mormon question in this city for nearly a week, the sessions being held at the Biggs. The commission will be ready to submit its report to the secretary of the interior to-day or tomorrow. A summary of the work done toward the extinguishment of the cancer polygamy will be given, and recommendations for several important changes in the Edmunds law will be made.

"In what way is the existing law inoperative, or is it inoperative?" was asked Judge Carleton last evening.

"That depends entirely on the way you look at it," was the reply. "If the people and congress want to accomplish the suppression of polygamy, like the sailor went to heaven—by degrees—then the present law is not inoperative. If the purpose of the law, however, is to take the government of the territory entirely out of the hands of the Mormons and give it to the Gentiles, then it should be changed to make it entirely effective. For instance, one result is seen in the disfranchisement of between twelve and fifteen thousand polygamous Mormon men and women. That number of voters have not been allowed to deposit their ballots at any of the recent elections. Of the thousand officers who have been elected since the commission began the enforcement of the law not one is a polygamist, although nearly all of them are of the Mormon faith. You must bear in mind that not less than 80 per cent, or four out of five Mormons, are not practical polygamists. The law allows all such to vote and hold office. The monogamist Mormons greatly outnumber the Gentiles and consequently out vote them. They have elected every member of their legislature, house and council. The Gentiles naturally want to get the offices and the Mormons want to keep them. To that extent, and the local feeling is oftentimes bitter, politics enters into the question. It is for congress to determine whether it wants to disfranchise monogamist Mormons, or let the distinction stand as at present defined. The Mormon immigration has averaged between two and three thousand annually for the past fifteen or twenty years. I do not know that the number is increasing, but it certainly is not falling off."

"There was a tolerably good joke played on one of our newspaper men the other day," said the treasury clerk, "but I don't know that I ought to tell it." It was only after some urging that the treasury clerk continued: "It was at the last boat race. A couple of my friends and myself were on the river in a small boat, when we saw this newspaper man on Niagara, talking with another man. We all knew the newspaper man very well, and rowed over to invite him into our boat. He stepped in and the other man stepped in after him. None of us knew the other man, but we supposed he was our newspaper friend's friend, and it was all right. We learned afterward that our newspaper friend had no acquaintance with him, but supposed him to be our friend. The stranger went about with us all day, used our boat, drank the liquor and smoked the cigars which we bought, but we noticed that the stranger didn't buy anything. Of course we didn't say anything, because each of us supposed he was the friend of somebody else. In the evening the stranger said to the newspaper man, 'Come, let's get a carriage and take a couple of ladies on Capitol hill to ride.' That was the last I saw of them, but the next day the newspaper man came to me and wanted to know why my friend was. I told him the stranger was no friend of mine. Then the newspaper man told me how they went out riding with the ladies, and how, about 9 o'clock, the stranger asked to be excused for a few minutes; how he got out of the carriage and went away; how he didn't come back any more, and how the newspaper man was left with the two girls to take care of and the carriage to pay for, and only 35 cents in his pocket. We found out afterward that the stranger was a ticket agent somewhere, but we have never seen him since."

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THE HEAVIEST TRAIL caught in Loch Leven, Scotland, this season weighed 43 pounds, and the total number, 14,000, weighed 15,000 pounds. It is not uncommon for an enthusiastic angler to be kept at 6 o'clock in the morning and keep two and sometimes three rods plying vigorously until 10 o'clock at night.

A MAN going home late the other night saw a layette in the moon, and immediately predicted a war. His prediction was suddenly verified, for as soon as he reached home his wife remarked, "Oh, my dear, what a night!" and he commenced, "It was short, sharp, and decisive."

THERE IS A MAN in Warren county, Georgia, who was in seventeen battles during the civil war, was wounded several times, has been struck by lightning three times, lay insensible from one shock three days, and is now not more than 40 years of age, and is as healthy as any man, and weighs over 200 pounds.

THERE WAS A STORY current at the time of Queen Victoria's engagement to Prince Albert that at a state ball very near the period of their betrothal the young lady gave her princely suitor a rose, which he, without a buttonhole in his close fitting uniform, slit the breast of his coat to find a place for. When one is courting a queen money is no object.

J. W. BROWN, having become acclimated to the general hugeness of things in Colorado, coolly writes back to a friend in Buffalo, where he formerly lived, that while rowing for pleasure on Niagara river he lost an ear, and was carried over Niagara Falls. He "awoke" partly on the shore on the Canadian side and quietly went west.

THERE ARE MISSIONARIES and missionaries, but the Mormon missionaries are the best off, and have the good of this world before they go to another. Their prospects of abundant wifery, own tanks, street railways, an opera house, a mammoth trading post, control the Utah Central railway, and collect \$500,000 in tithes every year. It is not surprising that they ride in Pullman cars and go to Europe on missionary tours.

ARADIE, a young Parisian rogue, who amused himself by killing and robbing old ladies, is now a theatrical sensation in New York. The governor of New California, desiring to find amusement for the natives, suggested a playhouse. Nobody outside the convict circle knew anything about theatricals. Aradie, who had played at minor houses in Paris, was forthwith charged with the organization. It is said he has shown great histrionic qualities.

FOR A LONG TIME Frederick Paulding has enjoyed the reputation of being the only rich young man on the American stage, but now there has appeared another youthful millionaire with his million in the person of Thomas H. Dickson, son of the president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company. This young Croesus is now in Chicago, with more cash in his pocket than he can carry. He is studying with Steele Mackaye, of the Madison Square theater, and says he will mount to the top round of the ladder of tragedy, even in doing so he has to spend a million dollars. It occurs to us that the young gentleman, so rarely gifted with finances, will have no difficulty in finding friends to encourage him in the noble task he has undertaken.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON WEATHER.
 When Elmer and Thurman go out together, Observers predict a change in the weather.

They tell that the dry will give way to the wet. And never has the prophecy failed them yet.

—E. A. Page.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.
 In a conversation Saturday Gov. Cameron said he had no objection, now that he had informed himself by an industrious canvass of the state, to state what he expected the readjusters will accomplish. They will not, he thought, be affected by the results of the Ohio election, or by the decision of the supreme court in the civil rights cases. He had not heard these subjects alluded to in all his campaigning. "As I have said before to you," he said, "the coalitionists will substantially repeat their victory of 1881. To be more definite, I will give you a brief outline of what our friends may expect to hear about us on the day after election. In the first congressional district we shall carry every county that we did in 1881. In the second district (Dezendorf) we carried in 1881 every county and every city except Portsmouth. We shall do the same now. In the third district (Richmond) we shall carry everything we carried in 1881, gain one member of the lower house, and have a fair chance of securing the only doubtful senatorial contest in the district, that between Wickham and Jones. In the fourth district (from which Gov. Cameron comes), in which I carried every town and county—and every precinct, I might add—we shall repeat our former triumph, which will involve the defeat of Senator Williams, who is known in our state as one of the 'Big Four.' In the fifth district we shall lose one county carried for me in 1881, and carry another in which we did not win, and which elects two members of the lower house. We shall also regain the senatorial district then carried off by Senator Hale, another one of the 'Big Four,' who in the last session opposed readjuster measures. In the sixth district, where we only carried three counties in 1881, we shall hold our own, repeating the results of that year. In the seventh district (Paul's) we may lose one county that we carried in 1881. In the eighth district we shall probably lose one delegate, but the chances are that we shall also gain two, making a net gain of one. In the ninth district we shall carry every county that we carried in 1881, except Washington (Fulkerson's county), in which there is a close contest."

"Looking at the situation from my point of view, I would say that the result will be that we shall gain the senate by a good working majority and the house by a majority of not less than 17. The popular majority in the state will be about 10,000. Last year we carried the state by about 5,000 majority."

Continuing, he said:

"There have been intimations of trouble at the polls